

THE RIO NEWS.

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NUMBER 6

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Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realised do " 900,000
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N. B. This capital to be
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description of banking business.**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-****TIONS.****FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

I have always considered it an excep-
 tionally fortunate circumstance, resumed
 Uncle Abner, that my first impressions
 of Brazil were very largely obtained
 under the over-sight and guidance of a
 small group of men who were singularly
 well informed in regard to the country,
 its natural resources, its people, and its
 political institutions. They not only
 assisted me in obtaining information at
 once on a great variety of subjects, but
 they kept me from many of the errors
 and false estimates which fall to the lot
 of the new-comer who has nothing but
 hearsay and his eyes to depend upon.
 My "consignee" was a business man of
 wide experience and sound judgment.
 He had resided in Brazil many years, was
 exceptionally well-informed in regard
 to railways, steamship lines, agriculture,
 mining and manufacturing, and had
 during his long residence here been
 connected with various scientific explo-
 rations which had greatly extended the
 world's knowledge of this little-known
 country. His house was a rendezvous
 for foreign visitors and explorers, and
 his table was practically a forerunner of
 those summer schools in science which
 became so popular in the United States
 toward the close of the seventies. It
 was a fortunate privilege which gave me
 the benefit of such associations on my
 first introduction to a new and altogether
 strange country.

As for the friends located in Rua da
 Constituição, to whom I was sent im-
 mediately after my arrival, I had known
 them for years before coming here, and
 it was through their recommendations
 that I came. They had visited and
 explored a large part of the country,
 they had studied its natural resources,
 and they knew the traditions, customs
 and peculiarities of the people as few
 strangers are privileged to know them.
 More than that, they had studied the
 country intelligently and sympathetically,
 appreciating its physical resources,
 admiring its natural beauties, and under-
 standing its difficulties. Were I to
 venture the suggestion that mineral coal
 ought to be found somewhere about
 these forest-clad mountain ranges, the
 geologist would smilingly remind me
 that these mountains are of gneiss and
 that coal is not customarily found
 under such rocks. When I found a
 great spreading tree with huge fruit
 hanging from the branches, sometimes
 larger than a man's head, and I ventured
 to exclaim "bread-fruit!"—the botanist

of the party, in his turn, would gently
 inform me: "That, my dear boy, is not
 the bread-fruit; it is a specimen of the
Duguetia Marguieriana, commonly called
jaca. It is edible, to be sure, but
 I hardly think you would care to try it.
 It is pulpy, sweetish, sticky, and is
 appreciated principally by the blacks.
 In fact, it is called the *jaca de pobre*."
 And when I happened to speak of the
 absurdity of importing Indian corn from
 the United States when it could be grown
 so easily a few miles up country, my
 "consignee" would gravely inform me
 that maize—you see, he had been away
 from home long enough to drop the
 cumbersome appellation of Indian corn—
 could be bought in Chicago, shipped
 over nearly one thousand miles of rail-
 way and more than three thousand
 miles of ocean for less money than it
 could be bought up country and shipped
 into Rio over one hundred miles of the
 D. Pedro II railway.

It was an unsystematic method of
 instruction, and sometimes it looked
 suspiciously like "roasting a tenderfoot,"
 but it was certainly effective. I never
 ate a *jaca* under the delusion that it was
 bread-fruit. I never looked for coal
 under the Corcovado, and I left off
 looking upon the railway as an active
 and unfailing promoter of progress. I
 lost many illusions, and I escaped many
 delusions, and for all this I am indebted
 principally to the group of friends
 among whom my fortunes were cast
 during the first years of my residence in
 what the Portuguese once called the
terra da vera cruz.

Some months ago a prominent Braz-
 ilian made a very enjoyable and interest-
 ing trip to Europe, and was there
 lavishly entertained by financiers, mer-
 chants and capitalists interested in the
 prosperity and good government of this
 country. On his return he facetiously
 remarked to a newspaper reporter that
 his visit to Europe had at least one
 good result; it had shewn them that
 Brazilians are not the savages they are
 popularly supposed to be. Now I do not
 propose to criticise the remark, although
 perhaps some of the old bankers and
 merchants of London who once resided
 here and know the country thoroughly,
 might like to have me do so; but I want
 to say that there is grain of suggestion
 in it worthy of consideration. The
 German lad who has spent years of
 school drill on the geography of the
 little duchy in which he was reared, or
 the English boy who has been taught
 everything about the charming island
 on which it was his good fortune to be
 born, to the partial exclusion of all that
 unimportant part of the world lying
 outside its boundaries, generally comes
 out to Brazil with very hazy ideas of
 where and what that country really is.
 They have a vague idea that it is some-
 where in America, but how far it is
 from New York, or from Chicago, they
 do not know. One thinks it is in
 Mexico, another in Buenos Aires. And
 not a few think that the wild Indians
 occasionally raid the town, and that one
 can mount his horse in town and ride
 out on the *pampas* for daily exercise.
 Have you never met any mistaken no-
 tions of this character? Of course you
 have; scores of them! We do not care
 to confess our mistakes too freely, but
 I have found very few who had a clear
 conception of Brazil before coming here.
 And it only too frequently happens
 that subsequent impressions and care-
 lessly acquired information all lead the
 man into an entirely mistaken view of
 the country. It took months to correct
 one young fellow's belief that
 Rio is on an island, and that the
 mainland is somewhere beyond. He
 was perhaps thinking of Havana and
 Cuba.

When I think of all the erroneous
 conceptions of the country and of all the
 blunders made by new arrivals, I always
 feel that I owe a very large unpaid debt
 of gratitude to these old friends who
 gave me so much useful information
 during my first years in Brazil. Of
 course I made blunders, and who has
 not? On one occasion I wanted some
 cheese and asked for "a jaw" (*queixo* for

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

FEB. 1.—The bishop of Havana has issued a decree prohibiting protestant clergymen from taking part in the forthcoming religious ceremony at the tomb of the victims of the «Maine». (The bishop is unable to realise that *tempores mulantur et nos immutamus in illis*. A telegram we published last month said this same prelate refused to recognise the change of sovereignty. Archbishop Ireland, who is now in Rome, should get the bishop of Havana translated to some Spanish see, to see whether he recognises the authority of the Pope. Under the new regime, he is clearly unfit for his post. Most of the victims of the «Maine» were protestants who had no funeral service read over them. Those who were Catholics had the rites of their church from Father Childwick, the chaplain of the «Maine».)

Str. Agoncillo, the representative of the Philippine revolutionary government in Washington, has again urged President McKinley to recognise the Philippines, without having received a reply.

The government has resolved to pay the passages of all the Cuban prisoners, lately confined at Cienfuegos and free by the terms of the treaty of peace, to their own country.

The chamber of representatives yesterday voted the project of the war secretary, raising the peace footing of the army to 100,000 men.

The U. S. squadron to visit Europe will not leave until about May.

FEB. 2.—Another regiment left to-day for the Philippine islands, and another is to start from San Francisco on 9th inst. A ship of war will also be sent.

The government has resolved to send the protected cruiser «Miladelpia» to the Samoan islands.

The house of representatives has approved the bill presented by congressman Hepburn, authorising the government to construct the Nicaraguan canal.

General Alger has denied in the public press that there is anything to be feared in the situation at Havana. This was in contradiction to reports published by the yellow journals.

Senator Rawlins made an eloquent speech in the Senate in which he advocated independence for the Philippine islands, but pressed the acquisition by the United States of the city and bay of Manila and city of Subig and a small territory around the place.

FEB. 3.—The senate has resolved that the discussion of the treaty of peace with Spain shall be held in secret session.

Another 5,000 soldiers have been sent to the Philippines to-day, via the Ruez Canal.

The «Buffalo», ex «Nictitoy», has arrived at Manila.

Admiral Dewey has formally refused to deliver up to the Tagalos the launches he seized from them some time ago.

General Maximo Gomez has accepted the offer of the American government of three million dollars with which to pay off and disband the Cuban army.

FEB. 4.—The senate has authorised a credit of \$10,000 to be spent on a monument to the victims of the «Maine» in Havana.

General Otis reports that in seven months only 220 of his troops have died in Manila.

The Indians in Alaska have attacked the miners. Many of the latter who were made prisoners have been barbarously tortured.

FEB. 5.—Disorders having broken out in Nicaragua, the government has ordered the «Maritima» to proceed there at once to protect United States interests.

Brief telegrams were received announcing an attack on Manila by the Tagalos who were driven off. Details have not come to hand.

The Philippine delegate Agoncillo has officially informed Col. Hay that Aguinaldo claims jurisdiction over all the Philippine islands. The answer of the secretary of state is not known.

FEB. 6.—Telegrams from Manila announce that the Tagalos made a determined attack on the city on the night of the 5th inst. The assault lasted from 8.30 p. m. until 9 o'clock next morning when they were finally driven off. The American troops were fully prepared and the ships lent powerful aid with their heavy guns. The American loss is computed at 28 killed and 200 wounded. The Tagalo loss in killed and wounded is said to be enormous besides over 100 prisoners including the secretary of Aguinaldo. A rising in Manila itself which was arranged to take place simultaneously was frustrated. General Otis now reports the town as quiet.

On the news of the attack on Manila the arrest of Agoncillo in New York was ordered but he has managed to evade arrest up to the present.

The treaty of peace with Spain has been ratified by the Senate.

Spain.

FEB. 2.—Sr. Sagasta, the prime minister, is again ill.

General Rios has been empowered to offer a sum, not mentioned, to Aguinaldo for the release of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos.

In consequence of the death of the Princess of Bulgaria, the Spanish court goes into mourning for 14 days. (Princess Maria Louise de Bourbon, who died in childbirth last week, was the daughter of the Infante Roberto, duke of Parma, and mother of the Prince Boris whose version to the Greek church some two or three years ago caused so much excitement in Bulgaria and all Europe.)

FEB. 5.—Admiral Montojo, whose fleet was sunk at Cavite by Admiral Dewey, has been tried by court martial and fully acquitted of blame.

FEB. 6.—General Weyler gave a banquet to all the officers who served in Cuba.

The Spanish press makes no attempt to hide delight at the hostile attitude of the Tagalos and openly asserts the conviction that the United States will be unable to retain the Philippines.

The statements made in the English papers of an approaching Carlist rising are derided in Madrid.

Great Britain

FEB. 1.—Mr. Chamberlain, being dissatisfied with the slow work of the Delgoz Bay (Lourango Marques) arbitration commissioners, has demanded that all the arguments and evidence be finished by the end of March that the final decision may be given in June.

A great meeting was held at the Albert Hall to protest against the Romanist tendencies of the Anglican clergy. (This is how the *Journal du Commerce* puts it in its issue of the 2nd inst:—«The United States supported by England made a serious censure on Switzerland by the immense manifestation that took place yesterday to protest against the Romanist tendencies of the Anglican clergy.» To a second telegram which immediately follows, simply recording the meeting, there is added the statement that:—«The agitation threatens to overthrow the government.» Anyone who can explain these knotty points to us will be rewarded.)

M. de Blowitz telegraphs from Paris to the *Times* that the whole of the French workmen are in favor of a Bourbon restoration and that the Duke of Orleans has asked them to work for the reconstruction of France. (The Bonapartists are also confident of great support according to recent telegrams given in these columns. If all these reports be true, there are lively times ahead for republican France.)

The death is reported of the Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Clare Poul, G. C. M. G., who was British minister to Brazil during the monarchy.

The cashier of Parr's Bank has confessed to being the robber of the bank. He is being prosecuted.

The rebels in the interior of China having gained advantages over the loyal troops. Several regiments have flatly refused to proceed against them.

Lord Tennyson has been appointed governor of South Australia.

A great meeting has been held in Dublin in favor of the establishment of a Catholic university on the same level as Trinity College.

FEB. 2.—Telegrams from the Philippines say that the conditions of the Spanish in Iloilo has not improved.

The *Daily Mail* publishes a telegram from Madrid saying that the government has resolved to impose taxes to procure a return of £25 millions of pesetas.

The *Times* says that China is attempting to raise a loan of £2,500,000 in the London market on the security of the Chinese railways.

The *Pull Mall Gazette* says that the partisans of Dreyfus now despair of obtaining a revision of the case.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes left to-day for Egypt on a three weeks trip.

Sir Edward Grey, speaking at Newcastle in favor of the peace crusade, said he could do so all the more frankly on account of the known maritime supremacy of England.

The humane pest has increased in intensity in Bombay in spite of all the efforts of the sanitary authorities. The mortality is frightful and so is the number of new cases.

From Shanghai the news is that the rebels have sustained a crushing defeat.

FEB. 3.—Mr. Phipps, British minister to Brazil, left Paris to-day to resume his duties in Rio.

Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has offered to accompany the Duke of Abruzzi in his polar expedition.

Much curiosity is shown as to what attitude Mr. John Morley will adopt in the house of commons after his recent telegrams. (It is highly probable that Mr. Morley will resign his seat as he has undertaken the gigantic task of writing a full biography of Gladstone.)

The federation of the Australian colonies is now considered to be virtually completed.

The Niger company's troops have obtained a complete victory over the King of Ibo who has surrendered. (This brings the rich and extensive country of Ibo at the apex of the Niger delta and the most intelligent race of Africans under British protection.)

Lord James of Hereford, chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, speaking at Huddersfield said that France and England having settled recent disputes amicably, are now in a position to agree on bases of peace which will endure for generations. (As Sir Henry James, the chancellor of the duchy proved that an able lawyer could be a poor statesman. As far as the actual situation between France and Great Britain is concerned, we fancy that the views of M. Lockroy printed in another column are more just than his.)

FEB. 4.—Sir William Harcourt left to-day for the Riviera. Before leaving he sent a letter to the *Times* advising the expulsion of the Romanist clergy from the established church. It is expected that Sir William will make his home in the Riviera on account of his health.

Telegrams received in London say that the agitation in Macedonia is assuming formidable proportions, and that a conflict with Turkey is imminent. The influence of Russia

and Austria has prevented Bulgaria and Serbia from taking part in the movement.

It is now said that Don Carlos has managed to secure a loan of sixty four millions of francs in London, and that he has already spent large sums in the purchase of munitions of war.

FEB. 5.—The English press notices that France has concentrated 150,000 men in the north in readiness for a war with Great Britain.

FEB. 6.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman has been definitely elected leader of the liberal party.

The English press urges the American government to adopt rigorous measures to crush the Tagalo revolt.

News has been received of the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the eldest son of the Grand Duke. (The latter is better known as the Duke of Edinburgh, second son of Queen Victoria.)

The death of General von Caprivi, ex-chancellor of Germany and immediate successor to Bismarck is announced.

The Queen's speech will be read on the opening of parliament on the 9th inst.

France.

FEB. 3.—A reporter of the *Corriere della Sera* having interviewed M. Lockroy, the French minister of marine, the latter said that the Fashoda incident proved that war with Great Britain was now fatally certain and concluded with the words: «We must now all prepare for war.»

The Archduke John of Austria is reported to have been found on a small island in the Pacific accompanied by only one sailor saved from the shipwreck. (The Archduke having married a wife who could not be recognised at court adopted a sailor's life and was reported to have been lost at sea a few years back somewhere off Cape Horn.)

A serious accident occurred to day on the girde railway around Paris, in which 12 persons were injured, some of them seriously.

The court of cassation continues its enquiries into the Dreyfus case and M. Quesnay de Beaupreire is still making charges.

FEB. 4.—The French government has ordered the most severe vigilance to be used to prevent armed men crossing the Spanish frontier, as great activity is noticed in Carlist circles.

Henry Rochefort has joined Max Regis, the expelled mayor of Algiers, in an anti-Jewish crusade in Algeria and serious disturbances are expected.

JEM BLUDSO, OF THE «PRAIRIE BELLE»

Wall, no! I can't tell what he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of livin' like you and me.
What have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jemmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the *Prairie Belle*?

He weren't no saint,—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike,—
One wife in Natchez under the Mill
And another one here in Pike;
A karkass man in his talk was Jem,
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never finked, and he never lied,—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had,
To treat his engine well,
Never be passed on the river;
To mind the pilot's bell;
And if ever the *Prairie Belle* took fire,—
A thousand times he swore,
He'd hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississippi,
And her day come at last,—
The *Monarch* was a better boat,
But the *Belle* she wouldn't be passed.
And so she came tearing along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger sign on her safety-valve,
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire burst out as she cleared the bar,
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned, and made
For that willer-bank on the right.
There was rummin' and cursin', but Jem
Yelled out,

Over all the infernal roar,
"I'll hold her nozzle agin the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the
burnin' boat
Jem Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness,
And knowed he would keep his word.
And sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,—
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the *Prairie Belle*.

He weren't no saint,—but at judgment
I'd run my claunch with Jem,
Longside of some sumpin' gentleman.
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, dead sure thing,—
And went for it that And thim;
And Christ ain't a-going to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

JOHN HAY.

From the Buenos Aires Standard.

CHUBUT GRIEVANCES.

The *Nacion's* telegram announcing that two Welsh colonists from Chubut have arrived in London to ask the government to establish a protectorate in Chubut or ensure its independence, has caused a general sensation of surprise and amusement. Of course such a proposition cannot be taken as serious, and we marvel at the levity of the *London Times* in giving it publicity, thus displaying a woeful ignorance of the political spirit of Argentines and of the circumstances of Chubut grievances. It is in some measure to redress these grievances that President Roca has undertaken his journey southward. Not long ago, two leading colonists from Chubut waited upon H. E., and explained the state of public feeling in the settlement; and the President, who listened attentively to their story, informed them that he would visit Chubut and very probably appoint a Welsh colonist governor. In face of such promises, which are now being carried out, it seems strange that the Chubut settlers, or a fraction of them, should have deputed two of their number to wait upon Mr. Joseph Chamberlain with so preposterous and outrageous a proposition, for the petition amounts to an insult directed against Argentine authority. The Chubut settlers, we admit, have had a very hard time of it, ever since the day of their landing. The first batch of settlers, numbering 132 souls, all Welsh, and headed by Mr. Lewis Jones, arrived in the brig «*Mi-nosca*» July 28th, 1865, and landed at New Bay on the spot now called Port Madryn, 40 miles distant from any fresh water. A second batch arrived shortly after, bringing up the number to 152. They suffered extreme hardship for many years, and would have perished but for the friendly Tuelche Indians, who gave them food. In 1867, they were on the point of abandoning the colony, when the Argentine statesman, Dr. Rawson, sent them £2,000 worth of supplies. Fresh numbers subsequently arrived from Wales. The crops were uncertain until the settlers began to construct irrigation canals, which were completed ten years ago, at a cost summing up £40,000. The colony was entirely defrayed by the colonists. In 1888, a railway, 47 miles long, was built to Port Madryn. The wheat crop is over 14,000 tons, and the grain is the most fancied in Europe. If the Chubut colonies were Italians or Swiss, they would be the most prosperous and most contented settlers in the country, but they are Welshmen. They are extremely conservative and have strenuously resisted the usual process of assimilation which we see at work in every other colony. Thus, they have refused to learn Spanish. Their children cannot speak Spanish, and we believe that until lately there was no Spanish class in the local schools. In every walk of life and under every circumstance, they stontly cling to this conservatism. This is the source of what is known as the Chubut grievances. Some of the more advanced of the settlers have burst the bonds of this conservatism but there is a large section who can entertain no sympathy for Argentine customs, language or authority. Thus, the law enforcing drilling exercise on Sundays raised such a commotion as to seriously impair the public peace, and ultimately the government was compelled to modify it in such a manner as to respect the religious susceptibilities of the population. The discontented and conservative section of the colony is a powerful one and its obstructive policy is a source of the deepest annoyance to the authorities, who not infrequently stoop to reprisals. There are other grievances, such as the neglect and indifference of the national government which allowed the colony to remain, as it were cut off from civilisation. As yet there is no telegraph line to Chubut. However, as we have already pointed out, President Roca has gone south with a view to devise some means of redressing these grievances, and amongst the measures proposed by him is that of appointing one of the colonists as governor, thus removing the incompatibility of temper which at present exists. President Roca will be in no way influenced by the news of the impudent petition of the two Welshmen in London, as there is no telegraph wire to convey the announcement to him.

«What you want to do», said the druggist, as he handed the old darkey the patent medicine, «is to take a dose of this after each meal.»

«Yes, sah.» was the reply. «An' now, will you please, sah, tell me what I'm gwine ter git de needs!»—*Atlanta Constitution.*

THE following story, which is very characteristic of the man, is told of Mr. Joseph H. Choate, recently appointed United States ambassador to Great Britain. During a lull in the conversation at dinner one day, a lady bent over the table and asked Mr. Choate who he would like to be, supposing he could be somebody else than himself. With an affectionate glance at his wife, he replied, «I would like to be Mrs. Choate's second husband.»

CAXON McCOLL tells an amusing story in a letter to the *Times*. «A friend of mine», (says the Canon) «once shared the box-seat with the driver of a stage-coach in Yorkshire, and being a lover of horses, he talked with the coachman about his team, admiring one horse in particular. «Ah», said the coachman, «but that 'oss ain't as good as he looks; he's a scientific 'fress'. «A scientific horse!» exclaimed my friend. «What on earth do you mean by that?» «I means», replied Jellu, «a 'oss as thinks he knows a deal more nor he does.»

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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If it is true that the governor of Pará has advised the merchants of that provincial capital to transact business hereafter on a gold basis, he has done a very wise thing. And we feel convinced that his advocacy of the change will go far toward securing its adoption. We have repeatedly advocated the change, not only for the protection of importers from the losses incident to exchange fluctuations, but also as a salutary check upon the all-pervading influence of exchange banks in commercial transactions. Our advocacy of the measure has thus far been confined to the import trade, because of the prejudices which the present situation has forced upon it. But the governor of Pará goes still further, apparently, and recommends the general adoption of a gold basis for business transactions. This would naturally follow the adoption of a gold basis by the import trade, for then the risks of fluctuating currency would fall upon the jobbers, who would in turn seek to protect themselves by the adoption of the gold basis. In the end, all merchandise would be marked with gold prices, and the consumer would pay in currency according to the gold premium of the day, or, more accurately, according to the depreciation of the currency for that day. The risks of loss from fluctuations in the currency would of course not be avoided, but they would be so divided among retailers and consumers, among so many people, as to cause no great prejudice. It will be readily seen that under the present system a few importing houses can incur very heavy losses through a very slight fall in exchange, providing they do not protect themselves by taking "futures" in exchange, but if these losses are transferred to the shoulders of a hundred thousand consumers the individual loss would be reduced to a small figure. In the first case, the credit of a number of important commercial houses might be destroyed, various banks might be involved, and the prejudice might easily be multiplied and carried to many business establishments not at all interested in the original transaction, while in the second case no indirect losses whatever are to be feared. The use of a sound currency, so far as commercial transactions are concerned, will not save us from speculation and loss, but it will eliminate one fruitful incentive to speculation and one fruitful element of risk and loss. It will put business on a simpler and sounder basis, and it will distribute the risks among the greater number. It is true that the "gold premium" will at once come in to take the place of "exchange," and that gambling in gold will supersede gambling in exchange, but this, in our opinion, will be a change for the better. Gambling in exchange under present conditions covers two entirely separate things—foreign exchange and currency depreciation. It tends to cripple the government and weaken its credit abroad, as well as to introduce a speculative element into a simple commercial transaction which has no business there. The merchant who wishes to remit payment

for a bill of goods, ought not to be subject to the additional speculative risk which belongs to a fluctuating, depreciated currency. Were he afforded an opportunity to go into the *boisa* and buy gold, his risks would not disappear, but they would be less than under the present system. We sincerely trust that the merchants of Pará will accept Gov. Paes de Carvalho's advice, and that other *pragas* will not be long in following their example.

THE death of Alfredo d'Escragnolle Taunay, Visconde de Taunay, on the 25th ult., deprives Brazil of one of her most illustrious sons. The grandson of a celebrated French artist who came to Brazil in 1816, the descendant of two noble French families, for his mother was a daughter of Count Alexandre d'Escragnolle, another titled emigrant to Brazil, he inherited the traditions and tastes and genius of an older civilization, all of which he dedicated loyally to the service of his country. He was born February 22, 1843, and was educated at the Polytechnic and Military schools of this city. He took part in the Paraguayan war, and it was his account of one of its most thrilling episodes, *La Relatade de Laguna*, which brought him into general favor as an author. He withdrew from the army soon after the war and entered upon a political and literary life, the first of which came to an end, while he was a senator, by the expulsion of the Emperor in 1889. He was an unyielding monarchist, and for this reason avoided politics during the last nine years. He was one of the most pleasing writers Brazil has thus far produced—a man of high ideals, pure character and unquestioned courage. His loss is a severe one for Brazilian literature, for there is no one to succeed him. And the loss will be still more severe for those who are struggling for better things in the development of the country, for he was an indefatigable newspaper writer and his pen was always at the service of liberal and progressive ideas.

On Wednesday appeared the first number of an evening journal called *A Tarde*. In politics, it says, it is neither monarchist nor republican, neither neutral nor indifferent, neither Brazilian nor foreign, devoted exclusively neither to the cause of the rich nor to that of the poor; it proposes simply to defend the rights of the people. It will ask for no favors from the government nor will it advocate the interests of rings; its columns are not mercenaryly open to those who fatten on the sufferings of the masses. In discussion it will be impersonal and courteous without detriment to a frank and independent expression of its opinions, or to its right to criticize abuses, expose fraud and combat incapacity. In another column under the head of *The Situation* we publish an extract from its salutatory article. In doing this we are actuated by several motives. One of these, we confess, is personal. We desire to correct the false impression, which certain interested persons have labored to create in the minds of the uninformed, that the language of *THE RIO NEWS* in regard to the present situation of this country is exaggerated and influenced by prejudice and ill-will. That extract shows that there are Brazilians whose views on the situation are much gloomier than ours. But the principal value of the extract is (and this is our principal motive for presenting it to our readers) that it embodies what one hears every day in familiar conversation among Brazilians. It is expedient, we think, that those interested in Brazilian affairs should not be deprived of this important source of information. To any one who will take the pains to follow the clue thus afforded, the *Tarde's* salutatory article offers a basis for a very interesting politico-pathological study.

THE reports relative to the Chubut settlers in Patagonia, should inspire no serious apprehensions. The Welsh colonists of Chubut are intelligent, hard-working people, and they have accomplished so much in their struggle against adverse conditions of soil and climate that it would be unpardonable for the Argentine government to treat them harshly. They have now been established at Chubut about thirty-three years, and in spite of severe winters, arid soil, lack of markets and of regular communication with the outside world, and in spite of great privations, they have succeeded in building extensive and costly irrigation works, and bringing their arid lands under a high state of cultivation. The Argentine government has done very little for them; on the contrary, it has treated their complaints with contempt, it has placed tyrannical officials over them, it has taxed them heavily, and it sought to impose a vexatious military service upon them. The Welshman is every where blindly ruled by his religious beliefs, and as these settlers are Protestants they objected vehemently to the "Sunday drill" provided for by the national guard regulations. In spite of all this, and in spite of his natural contentedness, the Chubut Welshman will not risk his life and property in a revolution. The colony numbers only five or six thousand souls, and even though one or two quixotic representatives may seek outside aid, nothing will come of it. The Argentine government will be wise to take no notice of this reported defection. It should help the colony with some regular means of communication so that the colony may have a market for its products. Chubut is an object lesson for Argentina of incalculable value, and the colony should be helped in every way possible.

WE have again and again lost patience with the telegram sent to Brazil and refused to publish them. Here is a specimen of the exactitude of the Havas Agency. On the 1st inst. the agency telegraphed from New York:—"It is telegraphed from Kingston (Jamaica) that, fearing disorders on the part of the natives of Barbadoes and St. Vincent, the governor of Jamaica, Sir Henry Arthur Blake sent troops to reinforce the English garrisons on these islands." Now Sir A. H. Blake, the well-known "Terence Brady" of the land league days in Ireland, has been governor of Hong Kong for nearly a year, and the present governor of Jamaica is Sir Augustus Hemming. A little telegram in brief is sent to the Havas Agency and their young men expand it. That is right enough. But their young men should be brought up to date and closed for their fitness. The Havas Agency, however, was never celebrated for its trustworthiness.

THE SITUATION.

(From the salutatory article of the new evening journal *A Tarde*.)

Very little discernment is required to perceive that scepticism is dominating the minds of all, even of those most inclined to optimism, and hence it is, in our opinion, that it is necessary to encourage the people by showing them that they have devoted friends with the will and the intellect to defend their interests.

From what is seen, from what is witnessed by this wretched nation, it considers itself prey to the greatest misfortunes, a poor victim whose flesh is furrowed by the heavy wheels of the car that conveys the idol of tyranny and incapacity.

And too much cause, alas! have the people for this feeling, for the spectacle which they are called upon to witness is certainly lamentable. Day by day their confidence in their fellow-men grows less and less, corruption visibly invades every sphere, the growth of their calamities seems unceasing and without remedy, and their afflictions have assumed proportions whose magnitude is such that there seem to belong more properly to the realms of imagination than to those of reality.

They see, for instance, a congress that merely for the sake of its pay extends its sittings to the utmost constitutional limit and then hastily votes the most important annual law, barbarously heaping burdensome taxes upon the defenceless people, who are shorn to the skin and ruthlessly exposed to the frost of penury.

They see a municipal council whose members defraud the district with scandalous grants to syndicates of monopolists and whose silence is so great that when they quit the office which they have polluted, they are assailed with cries of "stop thief" by a pursuing mob.

They see the science of finance reduced to the barbarous and stupid expedient of taxing even the air we breathe and of snatching the bread from the mouths of thousands of workmen.

They see a lame retrenchment policy that closes arsenals and navy-yards and squanders the public money on ostentatious display at palaces and on the costly and useless employment of general officers in commissions in Europe.

They see the most important part of our public property on the eve of being transferred to foreigners, not in exchange for specie, but for depreciated paper whose actual value is far from being equivalent to the nominal value at which it is to be received.

They see an inefficient police which leaves unpunished criminals whose audacity is stupendous and which seeks to avenge its impotence by filling the prisons with innocent sufferers whose release, by a writ of habeas corpus, from illegal incarceration, it shamefully asks the courts to delay, or which, in order to disguise its lack of perspicacity, frames and issues grotesque regulations that furnish a theme for the satire of all the mockers.

And when from the lofty heights of official life they turn their eyes to the teeming masses below, they find among all classes a feeling of profound discontent and discomfort, a gnawing apprehension for the future. They see trade and industry fettered by iniquitous taxes and the constant depreciation of the currency, in spite of the ostentatious visit of the head of the government to European bankers. They see penury invading every home and famine overshadowing every workman, and in the midst of all this they see spaniel-like political parties indistinguishably intermingled in the baseness of adulation, competing for a caress from their omnipotent master.

THE BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY.

On the 3rd inst. the members of the British Subscription Library held their annual general meeting at their rooms in Rua Gonçalves Dias. In spite of the notices published in *Jornal do Commercio* and the *Rio News*, the meeting was scarcely attended. Mr. J. T. Maury was voted to the chair. The minutes of the last general meeting having been read, the accounts were examined and passed, all being found in a satisfactory condition with an increased balance from that of last year.

Three members of the old committee, Messrs. Hampshire, Maude and Pullen having expressed a strong desire to retire after many years work in connection with the library, the meeting proceeded to ballot for a new committee with the result that the following gentlemen were elected by those present in the order of precedence by ballot: Messrs. G. B. Hall, J. T. Maury, H. Estill, Rev. I.

Crawshaw, T. Kentish, C. Henderson, and H. W. White. Mr. Henderson having declined to serve, Mr. Tilghmanier who was next on the list has been invited to take his place on the committee. The committee intend to hold a meeting at a near date to elect officers and transact the general business of the library.

We are surprised that only a few members should have attended the annual general meeting of this admirable society, and yet we are not. With the thermometer at 86° F. in the shade with a vaporous heat in Rio, and after a sweltering day's work, the attractions of home and the seaside are not to be denied. If the general meeting were fixed for a day in the cool months, it is certain that a really representative meeting of the subscribers would be held. The balance sheet alone shows how thoroughly the library is appreciated and appreciated to good purpose. But up to the present everything has been well managed and if the whole of the subscribers had attended they could not have found fault with what has been done, although their approval would, doubtless, have been grateful to the retiring directors.

The Library is a splendid one with over 8,000 books, well classified into sections—history, biography, theology, travels, science, for those who want deep books, and a host of works for those who do not care to study, but simply read for reading sake. The man of business who wishes to keep abreast of the times is well catered for in the admirably well chosen set of periodicals on the table of the reading room; the youth in search of knowledge from the masters of the past can find all he requires; the baldest student can find the reference he wants if he be not too profound, and the mildest miss find the novel she wants. Mr. F. Strube, the indefatigable librarian, has prepared a catalogue of the Library which is admirable of its kind. One has only to mention the subject needed, and he can give the particular work dealing with the subject. It is not only a catalogue maker, but he is a walking catalogue in himself.

The librarian possesses the first minute-book of the library, and from a glimpse at it we saw the inception of the present comfortable rooms with 8,000 volumes that are being added to at the rate of 150 volumes per annum, took place as far back as the 1st August, 1826. The first subscribers signed their names to the number of 150 more or less. Some of those names have passed into Brazilian history, some remain as names for business houses here of high repute, some have quietly left their memories to be preserved by family tradition in Rio, but the most of the Englishmen of 1826 are lost in oblivion. The historian of the English-speaking colony in Brazil must not lose sight of the book in Mr. Strube's possession, where many of the signatures of founders of great houses in Brazil is preserved.

We are a reading people and a studious race. The high temperature causes us to be scattered. Some are in Petropolis, some in Niteroi, some in Botafogo or Copacabana. Were it not for that the members of the Library could form an excellent society on the premises of the British Subscription Library. We have great possibilities, but the climate is against us. 'Tis true, 'tis pity; 'an' pity 'tis 'tis true, for we have excellent material.

COFFEE NOTES

—The last coffee crop in the municipal district of Limeira, S. Paulo, was 400,000 arrobas. The present crop is estimated at 250,000.

—The imports of coffee into the United States last year were about 800,000,000 pounds, which shows that consumption has increased to about 11 pounds per capita.

—A Victoria telegram of the 3rd says that export of coffee last month amounted to 25,358 bags, of which 27,800 went to New York, 400 to Hamburg, 128 to Havre, and 10 to Brazilian ports.

—The total sales of coffee on the New York Coffee Exchange last year aggregated 4,213,000 bags, or an increase of 184,750 bags over the sales of 1897. The highest quotation on spot Rio No. 7 was 7 cents a pound in April, and the lowest was 5 1/2 cents in March.

—The director of statistics of Costa Rica reports that the exports of coffee for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 297,491 bags, or 35,461,427 pounds, an increase of 2,000 bags (264,000 pounds) over 1896-97, and 6,000 bags (792,000 pounds) over 1895-96.

—The Colon correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence*, under date of December 5th, writes as follows:—"Business along the Colombian Atlantic coast has been light lately, but with the tobacco crop, which is showing up, and the shipping of the coming coffee crop, which is expected to be large, business will tend to brighten up considerably. The shipment of coffee ought to begin during this month."

—A commission representing the mild coffee trade in New York decided toward the end of December last to recommend the adoption of a rule that importers and commission merchants should sell in lots not less than 250 packages, except in cases where the imports by a single steamer were less than that quantity. This is expected to improve the situation of the mild coffee trade, which has been greatly prejudiced by the roaster's war.

—We hear that the attempt to grow coffee in the Transvaal has resulted in a great success, the produce being of fine quality and fetching one shilling and sixpence per pound locally. The industry in coming years is expected to assume important proportions.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—A Pasteur institute was inaugurated at Pernambuco on the 31st ult.

—The walls of the water reservoirs at S. Carlos do Pinhal are said to be cracking.

—The corner-stone of a new market building at S. Manoel (state of S. Paulo) has been laid.

—The electric light company at Jacarey is replacing its wooden posts with iron ones.

—On the 30th ult. the parish church at Bello Horizonte was robbed of ornaments valued at 14,000.

—There is much rejoicing in the states of Pernambuco and Parahyba over abundant rains in the interior.

—The treasurer of the Ceará post office has absconded, leaving a considerable shortage in money and stamps.

—The recent election in Bahia to fill a vacancy in the federal senate has resulted in the choice of Deputy Arthur Rios.

—A man at Ribeirão Preto undertook to show how much rum he could drink. He drank a bottle and a half and died.

—At Ribeirão Preto a prominent citizen has made an effort to obtain pure milk by presenting six lactometers to the municipal government.

—It is reported that the governor of Pernambuco intends making a trip to Europe. He should remember the fate of the governor of Amazonas.

—The state governments of Minas Geraes and Rio de Janeiro have not been able to arrive at an agreement on the boundary question between the two states.

—A shortage of 10,000 is said to have been discovered in the municipal accounts of Sabará. The municipal assembly has passed a vote of censure on the conduct of the executive agent.

—There are said to have been 10,000 persons in the procession of the 3rd inst. in Bahia, in supplication for rain, and there were another 10,000 spectators. We are now awaiting news of a downpour at Bahia.

—The *Diário Popular* says that the São Paulo police is preparing for a rivalry by arresting well-known pick-pockets. On the 30th ult. 250 were in custody. It is amusing to hear these criminals are a "well known."

—The situation in Rio Grande is becoming very critical. The post-office is without funds to pay its employees, the custom-house has not paid any wages since last July, and about 50,000 are owing to public employees in that city.

—Maceió is also experimenting with increased municipal taxes, and protests are becoming warm and loud. Some day there will be an explosion, and the tax makers and tax-collectors will find it convenient to keep out of sight.

—The vice-governor of the state of Pernambuco, Dr. José Marcellino da Rosa e Silva, has resigned that office in order to be a candidate for the federal senatorship made vacant by the election of Dr. Rosa e Silva to the vice-presidency.

—D. Amalia Tracema Hansen sang before a large and enthusiastic audience at Porto Alegre on the 31st ult. This lady, our readers will remember, is a daughter of Commander Hansen who was murdered by the entristas on the 1st of November, 1892.

—On the night of the 29th ult. the electric light at Petropolis was extinguished by a storm. The thieves availed themselves of the opportunity and several robberies were committed. A merchant was stabbed in the dark and robbed by an unknown person who succeeded in making his escape.

—Deaths from starvation in the drought-stricken district continue to be reported. There are said to have been 8 at Quixadá and many (the number not being stated) at Joazeiro. A letter from Tambury says that the corpses of persons who have died of starvation have been found on the roads in that vicinity.

—In spite of the sanitary measures taken to check the epidemic, yellow fever continues to ravage the city of Victoria, Espírito Santo. An official report of the 4th states that on 12th December to date there have been 50 cases, of which 20 died, 22 were cured and 8 are under treatment. It is now thought that the epidemic is declining.

—The temperature is reported to have been very high in Campos last week, and a telegram from there on the 3rd says that fevers of a bad character have appeared. This probably means yellow fever. The same telegram says that the city is very dirty, because the municipal council has no money for cleaning it. But, Campos has no money for political bosses and political police officials, and might perhaps find a small balance for cleaning her dirty streets.

—Pocos de Caldas (anglice Caldas Wells), Minas Geraes, contains two separate bathing establishments, one possessing three thermal springs, with temperatures of 46 and 44 C., and the other two with a temperature of 41 C. The daily supply is said to be 415,872 litres, which is sufficient for 1,000 baths. The charges at the bathing establishments are 2500 for a 1st class bath (cement tank) and 1500 for a 2nd class bath (wooden tank). The water is sulphurous and is considered highly beneficial.

—A strange case has occurred at Olinda, Pernambuco. An individual was arrested there for an assault on the police delegate, and it is said that he was tortured and put solitary confinement. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, but the authorities refuse to produce the prisoner. It is believed that he has been killed by the police. Subsequent advices state that he has been produced, showing signs of harsh treatment.

—Jupia seems to possess some very curious specimens of the police official. There have been strange proceedings there for a year or so, and there is apparently no end to them. Some days ago, one of the local papers was sold, but its editor, Dr. Luiz Bezumut, refused to deliver the property, and he was supported in this by police delegate Affonso Osorio, who gave him a police force to hold the place. The other party then secured the dismissal of Osorio, but before surrendering his authority that official took his revenge by completely smashing up the printing office during the night of the 30th ult. There surely ought to be severe punishment for a man who uses his authority for such criminal purposes.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A conductor of the Central railway has absconded with 16,000.

—The manner in which the Botanical Garden tramway company is collecting its increased fares is exciting much discontent.

—The railway warehouses at Porto Novo do Camim are crowded and merchandise continues to arrive faster than it can be shipped.

—Among the reforms introduced into the central administrative offices in this city by the new manager of the Leopoldina lines, we hear, are a modification in the hours and a Saturday half holiday. The Brazilian staff, however, hardly know how to avail themselves of these English innovations. The lengthening of the day, with an hour at mid-day for lunch, hardly suits them for they generally bring their lunch with them, and they prefer to dine early. Perhaps when they get accustomed to the change they will like it better.

SHIPPING NOTES

—The German corvettes "Nixes" and "Sophie" left Bahia on the 31st ult., the former for Natal, and the latter for Ponta Delgada.

—The only first-class passenger who left Ransche line *Salini* was M. von Giesinger, secretary of the German Legation.

—John Andersen, the Swede who was cook of the bark *Oliver Pecker*, and who murdered the captain and mate off the coast of Brazil, was hanged at Norfolk, Va., early in December.

—The celebrated Bazin roller boat, which has been lying in Itall docks for many months, and which was sold to a London firm for £1,200, will soon be broken up. The platform is to be used as a pontoon landing stage. This is the craft that was to revolutionize ocean traffic.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 4th inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer *Cadogan* were the following: Dr. Mendonça and wife, Dr. P. Albuquerque, wife and daughter, Messrs. George Miller, Harold T. Stewart, Enrico Barreiros, R. L. Bracey, M. Vellozo and A. Victoria and 11 third-class passengers. There were also 4 first class and 21 third-class passengers in transit from the River Plate.

—The worshippers of superstition, says the *San Francisco Commercial News* of 1st December last are pointing to the late ill-fated steamer *City of Columbia* as an instance where unluckily Friday played an important part. She sailed from New York on Friday, went ashore on the Patagonia coast on Friday, was labelled in Valparaiso on Friday, sailed from Seattle on Friday, arrived in Honolulu and was again labelled on Friday, left Hilo on Friday, was disabled at sea on Friday and returned to port and sank on Friday.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Saturday publishes a New York telegram which says: "Telegrams from Manila report the arrival at that port of the British gunboat *Buffalo*." What next? The merchant *St. El Cid* was sold to Brazil and rechristened *Netheroy*, and was then resold to Fiat Eddy & Co. and by them to the United States when she was dubbed *Buffalo*. She was never anything more than an armed transport, though by courtesy she was frequently called a cruiser. How she has managed to become a "British gunboat" we can not imagine.

—Our Buenos Aires exchanges of the 26th ult. announce the death, on the 23rd, of the news having been received by cable, of Captain Fairby, the New York port captain of the Lamport & Holt steamers. Capt. Fairby was one of the oldest officers in the company's service, and was well known on this coast. He was captain of several of the best passenger steamers in the service, and his death will be deeply felt by a great many people. He was captain of the steamer which took the Emperor to the United States in 1876, and received a commendation of the Order of the Rose for the services rendered on that occasion.

LOCAL NOTES

—President Campos Salles' removal to Petropolis has excited much unfavorable comment.

—It is reported that Vice-President Rosa e Silva's brother will succeed him in the senate.

—The Lloyd coasting steamers are said to be infested with thieves. Travellers should bear this in mind.

—The signal mast on Castle Hill, where arriving vessels are signalled, was struck by lightning about two months ago, and it has not been repaired yet.

—We have to note the arrival per *Itaqui* of Messrs John Gordon and O. A. Derby, who have been visiting Prado, Bahia, where the monzonie sands are found.

—Capt. Athanagilo Lopes da Cruz has been sentenced by the supreme military court to 3 months and 15 days' imprisonment. He will serve his term on the island of Villegaignon.

—That mysterious sword which was to have been presented to Gen. Arthur Oscar a long time ago, has at last appeared. It was handed over to the General's brother, Gen. Carlos Eugenio, on the 1st inst.

—Providence is still trying to protect us against our own iniquities by deluging the city every day with rain. And it is a very fortunate thing that it is so, for otherwise we should certainly have an ugly epidemic of fever.

—About a year ago complaints were made of the unsanitary condition of certain operative dwellings near the Carioca mills, Jardim Botânico. The matter was allowed to pass, and now they have an epidemic of yellow fever out there.

—We are informed that Mr. T. C. Dawson, secretary of the United States legation at this capital, is expected to arrive here from New York on Thursday next, per *s. Coleridge*. We join his many friends in extending to him a hearty welcome.

—Another dangerous case of yellow fever has been discovered on shipboard by the sanitary cobbler at Buenos Aires. Unfortunately for them, however, an autopsy proved it to be a case of heart disease, or something of that description.

—We wish to say once more that though the man who flicks one of the postage stamps now turned out at the mint, may not be considered a dead man, yet the probabilities are that he will wish himself dead as soon as he loses the gum.

—On Saturday ex-Minister Salvador de Mendonça left for the United States on the steamer *Gablio*. He will return, it is stated, in May. In some quarters it is believed that this hurried visit to the States has something to do with the *Netheroy* question.

—Ex-Vice-President Manoel Victorino seems to be preparing to abandon the juchins. He is reported to have visited Councillor Augusto de Castilho at Lisbon and to have thanked him for saving 500 Brazilians from the clutches of Marshal Floriano Peixoto.

—The *Journal do Commercio* in its issue of last Saturday, obtaining a postal service that will enable mail matter to pass without danger of violation or damage, through the post-office, when it is of a nature that seems to insure its safety then it would be well to say so, in order that all concerned may take the necessary precautions to avoid being constantly exposed to loss.

—Dr. Affonso Celso Junior has resigned from the commission chosen to make arrangements for the celebration of the fourth centennial of the discovery of Brazil, because of the selection of President Campos Salles as emperor. He says he accepted a place in the commission only with the understanding that politics should be kept out of it.

—Judge Carijó has decided that the Campanha Industrial's contract for monopolizing the service of removing garbage is illegal and null. This decision is right, and it is a pity it could not have been rendered a long time ago. The company has rendered a very unsatisfactory service, and has resorted to questionable methods for obtaining revenue. To collect where no service has been rendered is the irregularity we complain of.

—The *Paz* reporter visited the Quinta da Boa Vista and Museu Nacional (the S. Christoval residence of D. Pedro II) and found them in a lamentable state of neglect. And he says that the stranger visiting these places would carry away a very unfavorable impression of our administration. But should *The News* happen to speak about it, the *Paz* would want the paper suppressed and the editor deported the very next day.

—We take the following cutting from the *London Critic*:

Sir Brooke Boothby, who is to be the new Secretary of Legation at Rio de Janeiro, comes of a very old Derbyshire family on both sides, for his father married a cousin. The family parted with the ancestral estate of Ashbourne Hall fifty years ago, when it was sold in accordance with the will of a predecessor. Sir Brooke is a very tall man of slender stature. He is a hard worker, not wealthy but a bachelor. He will find the society of Rio a disagreeable change from that of the Metropolis, Paris and Vienna.

—According to some of the journals of this city the government has repeatedly refused to allow Gen. Carlos Telles to go to Bagé for his family and has now peremptorily ordered him to proceed to Paraná on to-day's steamer. If the information of the *Journal do Commercio* of this city is correct, the general will obey the order. But a correspondent of the *Journal do Commercio* of Juiz de Fora asserts that Telles has informed his friends that before going to Paraná he will go to Rio Grande do Sul for his family, that he does not believe that any officer of the army will arrest him and that he is curious to see how this matter will end. This morning's papers state that he will not go.

—His friends in Rio will be glad to hear that although Mr. W. G. Wagstaff, C. M. G., had not been well for some time previous to leaving here and since, he is now gradually recovering his health in the cold atmosphere of northern Russia, where his daughters are married and established. Mr. Wagstaff will not return to Rio until May next. The winter in Rio will be hot summer to the genial consul-general on his return after his winter in Riga.

—The *Times* of Argentina of the 22nd ult. notes the peculiar coincidence that two men were caught at Buenos Aires on the 20th trying to smuggle in a large quantity of jewellery. And, curiously enough, within two hours of their detection two more men were detected in the same thing at Montevideo. The latter had about £600 worth of jewellery concealed about them. It was suspected that these individuals had been concerned in large robberies in Rio de Janeiro. It is likely that these are the parties who robbed Luiz de Rezende some weeks ago? If so, how did they manage to embark with their booty with so many policemen on the watch to prevent it?

—Is Gen. Telles going to Rio Grande, or is he not? asks the *Comercio de São Paulo*. Persistence in the refusal to give him leave to go displays not only ridiculous apprehension, but also the manifest intention of offending the defender of Bagé... What position will this general occupy among his comrades who see that by the government he is officially considered dangerous and capable of disturbing the peace of a whole state? Gen. Telles who was praised to the skies for defending Bagé against the forces of Joca Tavares is now suspected as if he were an anarchist and is not even permitted to put his foot on the soil of his native state.

—There are many in Brazil who will be sorry to read the news of the death of Sir Francis Clare Ford, which appears in our telegram column. He was the British envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Brazil from June 14, 1879 to March 5, 1881. He was very highly appreciated in this capital where he left many warm personal friends when he left this country for Athens. After having served a short time in the army, he entered the diplomatic service in 1852 where he rapidly rose through the various grades. He came to Brazil after a year's experience in the Argentine diplomatic corps, and left Brazil in 1881 to go as British ambassador to Greece. Three years later he was appointed ambassador to Spain where his good services won well-merited promotion to the rank of ambassador extraordinary in 1887. He was made a Privy Councillor in 1888 and a G. C. B. in 1889. In 1892, he was sent to Constantinople, and to Rome in 1893. He was one of those who were decorated with the jubilee medal in 1897.

BIRTH.

On the 1st instant, at São Paulo, the wife of John Kenyon Eldredges, of a daughter.

FREE PRESS.

Rio de Janeiro, 2nd Feb. 1899.

To the Editor of

"The Rio News."

Sir.—I am a German resident here. I wish to say strongly that with what you write about foreigners and foreign capital I agree much, and I wish all the other papers in Brazil were as true. The article in your last paper about your position I admire. I have with many spoken about the question and nearly all agree with me. I personally believe in a perfectly free press, and I believe that business men should give a full support.

I beg of you to record my name as a subscriber to your appreciated paper, because it is independent and just.

Yours, etc.

FRÉRE PRESSE.

BUSINESS NOTES

—Pineapples are reported to be selling at 100 reis each at Jaboticabal.

—In Pernambuco there is much complaint of the high price of food-stuffs.

—The Western and Brazilian Co. announces that cable communication with Pará has been re-established.

—It is reported in Porto Alegre that the widow of Dr. Reuchsteiner has sold a coal mine at Itapua to a European syndicate for 200,000.

—According to Maj. Jaguaribe it costs 300 reis in freight and taxes to ship from Juiz de Fora to Rio de Janeiro a cheese valued at 1500.

—It is stated that the municipal council of Rio Claro has annulled the contract for lighting that town and will shortly call for tenders for a new contract.

—We are indebted to the Western and Brazilian Co's. representative in this capital for a very attractive and convenient blotting stamp, on the back of which is a map showing the Brazilian Submarine Co's. lines and connections. It is a splendid advertisement, and one that must attract attention. Many thanks for the *lembrança*.

—The Chilean consul-general at this port has applied to manufacturers and shippers in Chile for samples of their products, with which he intends to organize a permanent exposition in this city. In connection with the exposition will be an information bureau, where prices, freights, and other items of information can be obtained.

The movement in the market during the past six months of the present harvest, as compared with the corresponding period of the two preceding harvests is returned as follows in bags:

Entries:	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
Railway.....	1,515,924	1,693,828	1,151,727
Coastwise.....	403,511	612,027	221,982
Inside harbor.....	527,250	685,152	317,427
In transit.....	92,063	156,240	109,784
Total.....	2,538,808	3,167,227	2,200,920

Shipments

	1896-97	1897-98	1898-99
United States.....	1,139,600	1,606,550	1,517,561
Europe.....	607,705	954,658	528,858
Cape of Good Hope.....	95,565	116,216	82,402
River Plate, etc.....	47,404	56,603	43,235
Coastwise.....	81,285	99,474	112,071
Total.....	2,163,559	2,813,457	2,083,127

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at

Rio de Janeiro

	Jan. 29	Jan. 30	Jan. 31	Feb. 1	Feb. 2	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	Totals since Jan. 1
Receipts.....	4,937	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
Shipments.....	5,626	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
Europe.....	5,626	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
Asia.....	5,626	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
South America.....	5,626	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
Stock at Santos.....	617,400							

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South America.....	4,937	14,251	11,054	22,102	11,048	13,208	9,325	34,711
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Imports.—The arrivals during the past week from the River Plate were 2,854 bags by the *Nippon* and 2,000 bags by the *Salvador*. The market is steady, but no change in prices has taken place during the week. The quotations are:—

	nominal.
Trieste.....	nominal.
Richmond 1st.....	37,000—38,000
do 2nd.....	nominal.
Baltimore 1st.....	37,000—38,000
do 2nd.....	36,000—37,000
Western and Interior.....	36,000—37,000
River Plate.....	37,000—38,000
Local Mills.....	36,000—37,000

Codfish.—The s.s. *Desterro* brought 1,200 cases from Hamburg last week. The stock in hand amounts to 10,500 packages. The market is firm and the demand good, owing to the Lenten season coming on. The latest quotations are:—

	per 100 lbs.
Latest quotations are:—	per 100 lbs.
per 100 lbs. per tub, 80 lbs. John's at 55,000 per tub, Halifax at 58,000 per tub, and New England at 60,000 per case.	

Lard.—The receipts of the week were 400 kegs from New York by *Don Pedro II.* There are average sales in a firm market. The latest prices on Saturday were 80 to 82 cts per pound for American lard wholesale. Nominal prices still rule for native lard.

Pork.—There were no fresh arrivals last week. American pork is now selling from 15 to 16 cts per pound. Native pork is quoted wholesale from 15 to 16 cts per pound. At these prices the market is strong with average demand.

Rice.—The *Duguesclin* brought 35,226 bags from Rangoon. New season rice still sells from 23,000 to 25,000 per bag of 56 kilos. There is no present demand for old season rice. Native grown rice in small parcels is being sold in the market, but we cannot trace its appearance in the general market or its price.

Pitch Pine.—No arrivals. There is nothing to report.

White Pine.—There have been no receipts. Only a little business has been done as sellers are firm and are holding out for a better rate than 10 cts per foot.

Spruce Pine.—No receipts, no sales, and nothing to report.

Swedish Pine.—The market is dull. No fresh consignments have come to hand and no sales have been effected from the cargo of the *Swedish* which arrived in the previous week.

Kerosene.—Arrivals nil. The market is firm at increased rates which now range from 10,500 to 10,800 according to quantity.

Turpentine.—Receipts nil. There is only a very small demand and the market is dull. The latest quotations were from 1,600 to 1,800 per kilo.

Rosin.—The *Don Pedro II.* brought 500 barrels from New York. The market is firmer at higher prices with an increased demand. Dark grades are selling at 2,800 and light grades at 3,500 per barrel.

Cement.—No fresh receipts have come to hand. The market is still weak, but holders are still hopeful of a rise in price. Belgian cement is still quoted from 10,500 to 14,000 per barrel, and English cement from 10,500 to 12,000 per barrel.

Indian Corn.—No arrivals to report. The large stock on hand has a steady demand, but the prices of last week have not undergone a change. The market is firm at 10,500 to 12,000 per bag wholesale and 10,500 to 10,800 retail.

Wool.—There have been no receipts from abroad. The price of the produce of the local mills remains as before, namely 4,800 per 40 kilos.

Hay.—No additions were made last week to the present heavy stock. Prices still run from 190 to 200 rebs per kilo.

Coal.—The following vessels arrived with coal:—
From Cardiff, ex *Carham*..... 3,204 tons.
" *Swansea*, ex *Mexico*..... 1,738 " "
" *Cardiff*, ex *Sunara*..... " "
" *Cardiff*, ex *Sunara*..... " "

In the previous week the tonnage we were unable to give consisted of 1,107 tons by the *Werra*, and 3,732 tons by the *Rosefield*.

Rum.—The week's supply was of average quantity, and the following prices now rule:—
Peruambuco and Macao..... 240,000
Bahia and Aracaju..... 220,000—230,000
Campos..... 245,000—250,000
Angra and Paraty..... 250,000—255,000
Paraty..... 240,000
Alcohol of 32 to 38 deg..... 350,000—360,000
ditto 40 deg..... 380,000—400,000

SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JANUARY 30.

RANGOON.—Fr. bk. *Du Guesclin*; 1233 tons; DeJore; rice to H. Stoltz & Co.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 1.

FALMOUTH.—Dutch sc. *Hoogezand I*; 270 tons; Broekema; salt hides.

FEB. 1.

PINRACOLA.—Br. bk. *Leukin*; 1350 tons; Harris; ballast.

FREIGHTS.

NEW YORK	1—35 cents and 5% primeage per bag
NEW ORLEANS	1—of 60 kilos.
GENOA	1—50 francs and 10% primeage per 1,000 kilos.
MAKISSILAS	1—50 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
ANTWERP	1—45 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
SOUTHAMPTON	1—45 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAMBURG	1—50 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
LONDON	1—50 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
ROTTERDAM	1—50 shillings and 5% primeage per ton of 1,000 kilos.
HAVRE	1—50 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.
BORDEAUX	1—40 francs and 10% primeage per ton of 900 kilos.
MONTEVIDEO	1—50 francs per bag of coffee.
BUENOS AIRES	1—50 francs per bag of coffee.

CHARTERS.

Nor. Ing. *Birn*, to load coffee for Port Elisabeth at £ 600.

ENGAGEMENTS.

NEW YORK	—Belg. str. <i>Coleridge</i> ; 25,000 bags of coffee
do	do <i>str. <i>Lydney</i></i> ; 13,500 do do
NEW ORLEANS	—Br. str. <i>Strabo</i> ; 26,997 do do
HAMBURG	—Germ. str. <i>Bahia</i> ; 1,300 do do
TRIESTE	—Aust. str. <i>Elektra</i> ; 2,650 do do
BUENOS AIRES	—Br. str. <i>Nile</i> ; 250 do do
GENOA	—It. str. <i>Rio de Janeiro</i> ; 1,000 do do

Vessels Afloat & Chartered for Rio

<i>Avanti</i>	Pasagoula	—
<i>André</i>	Marseilles	—
<i>Alliance</i>	Shippegam	7 Nov.
<i>Amy</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Annie M. Small</i>	Leith	21 Dec.
<i>Adelaide</i>	Leith	—
<i>Birmann Wood</i>	Mobile	—
<i>Bella Formigosa</i>	Porto	—
<i>Condanza</i>	Hamburg	—
<i>Claudina</i>	Porto	—
<i>Crown Prince</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Corn</i>	Glasgow	10 Dec.
<i>Cashier</i>	Pensacola	9 Dec.
<i>Decora</i>	Swansea	—
<i>Darwin (str.)</i>	Newport	—
<i>Ellor (str.)</i>	Cardiff	8 Jan.
<i>Emma</i>	Marseilles	19 Nov.
<i>Good News</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Golden Wedding</i>	Arlebot	27 Dec.
<i>Isabel (str.)</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Josephine</i>	Baltimore	—
<i>Kohand</i>	Cardiff	13 Dec.
<i>Merida</i>	Cardiff	28 Nov.
<i>Mariposa</i>	Porto	—
<i>Marabou</i>	Pasagoula	—
<i>Magellan</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Ormazan (str.)</i>	Cardiff	—
<i>Orlandia</i>	Hamburg	—
<i>Pons Aelia</i>	Hermosand	20 Oct.
<i>Ruby</i>	Pasagoula	—
<i>Robert S. Bernard</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Superb</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>S. N. Hansen</i>	Westwick	3 Jan.
<i>Ulfstan J. Rolfsen</i>	New York	—
<i>Virginia</i>	Pensacola	—
<i>Vareiro</i>	Porto	—
<i>Vredandi</i>	Pensacola	8 Dec.
<i>Vinnyg</i>	Leith	—

Arrivals of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
Jan. 30	Desterro	Hamburg 25 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
30	Electra	Trieste 35 ds.	do
30	Mercer	Swansea 20 ds.	Order
30	Oropesa	Valparaiso 13 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
30	Neptuno	Rosario 13 ds.	M. & Ferreira
30	Trier	Santos 18 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
31	Janairo	Genoa 19 ds.	La Veloce
31	Samara	Cardiff 25 ds.	Central Ry.
31	Bresil	La Plata 4 ds.	M. Maritimes
Feb. 1	Belagio	Glasgow 37 ds.	N. Megaw & Co.
1	Strabo	Santos 20 ds.	do
1	Orissa	Liverpool 21 ds.	Wilson Sons & Co.
1	Helene	Cardiff 27 ds.	do
1	Ribro	River Plate 6 ds.	Royal Mail
1	Runkin	Rosario 11 ds.	Rio Flour Mills
1	Malange	Lisbon	W. Guimarães & C.
1	Julia Park	B. Ayres 4 ds.	Phillips & Co.
1	Bahia	Santos 16 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
1	Trier	do 20 ds.	Q. Davidson & C.
1	Argentina	Hamburg 23 ds.	E. Johnston & Co.
1	B. Ayres	do 25 ds.	do
1	Phoenix	Rangoon 51 ds.	H. Stoltz & Co.
1	R. Janeiro	Santos 15 ds.	La Veloce

Departures of foreign steamers.

DATE	NAME	FOR	CARGO
Jan. 30	Grecian Prince	New York	Sundries.
30	La Plata	River Plate	do
30	Kilburn	Buenos Ayres	Ballast
30	Oropesa	Liverpool*	Sundries.
30	Helardene	New York	do
30	Cyprian P.	do 20 ds.	do
30	Makelyne	Santos	do
Feb. 1	Bresil	Bordeaux*	Sundries
1	Rio de Janeiro	Santos	do
1	Enterprise	Buenos Ayres	Ballast
1	Elvo	Southampton*	Sundries.
1	Vredene	New York	do
1	Malange	Valparaiso*	do
1	Mediana	Buenos Ayres	Ballast
1	Electra	Santos	Sundries.
1	Desterro	do	do
1	Orissa	Valparaiso*	do
1	Neptuno	Sance (B. O.)	Ballast
1	Malange	Santos	Sundries.
1	Julia Park	Buenos Aires	Ballast
1	Vola	do	do
1	Bahia	New York*	Sundries.
1	Callio	Hamburg*	do
1	Argentina	River Plate	do
1	Rio de Janeiro	Genoa*	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

Foreign sailing vessels in the port of Rio de Janeiro, February 4th 1899.

NAME	TONS	ARRIVED	FROM	CONSIGNEES
sp C. S. Bement	1727	Jan. 7	Hull	Gaz Co.
hk D. Pedro II.	405	27	Baltimore.	J. Moore & C.

British

Ing M. Star.....	185	21	Paspebbac.	L. Magnihães
bk Landskrona.....	1350	21	New York.	Ferraz S. & C.
bk Bellona.....	1125	6	Cardiff.....	Rio F. Mills
bk Hamburg.....	468	9	New York.	E. L. Braz.
sp K. County.....	2041	15	Norfolk.....	Gaz Co.
sp Buckingham.....	2013	10	Tacoma.....	J. Moore & C.
sp M. Ballantyne.....	1560	26	Antwerp.....	Avenier & C.

French

bk Du Guesclin.....	1235	Jan. 30	Rangoon.....	H. Stoltz & C.
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German

bk Khorasan.....	1015	Jan. 6	Cardiff.....	Braz. Coal C.
bk Kosmos.....	1280	21	Boulogne.....	E. Cresta & C.
bk Werra.....	851	23	Cardiff.....	Braz. Coal C.

Norwegian

bk Jonfriland.....	970	Dec. 4	Pensacola.....	To order
sp Maraval.....	1257	24	Pensacola.....	E. L. Braz.
sp Australia.....	1207	26	Cardiff.....	W. Sons & C.
bk Stauley.....	651	Jan. 3	London.....	To order
bk Viva.....	468	2	Pensacola.....	E. L. Braz.
bk Victoria.....	705	7	Hart'pool.....	W. Sons & C.
bk Schauden.....	817	15	Hamburg.....	H. Stoltz & C.

Portuguese

bk Glama.....	1006	Jan. 7	Lisbon.....	To order.
bk N. Sympathia.....	699	28	Sunderland	B. Roar. & C.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- February 6th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
399,438,800\$ 104,987,000	262,137,500\$ 104,556,000	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	8,560,000— 8,600,000
119,600	124,555,000	Bonds of 1895.....	1,000	8,550,000— 8,580,000
30,000,000	119,600	Stock 4% (gold) converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	938,000— 945,000
51,885,000	124,555,000	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,920,000—
109,694,000	24,675,000	Gold Loan, 1898, 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,320,000—
17,500,000	18,350,000	Do do 1899, 4%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	1,450,000—
	17,500,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	720,000—
11,709,000	11,709,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	850,000—
5,000,000	4,328,200	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	200,000—
65,000,000	4,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	460,000—
600,000	600,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	920,000—
10,000,000	25,000,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	157,000—
25,000,000	23,613,200	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	100,000—
2,500,000	2,500,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	100,000—
500,000	500,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	100,000—
400,000	400,000	Idem 6%.....	1,000\$ 300\$ 200\$	100,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,000	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	8,000, Jan. 1899	212,000— 215,000
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200\$	Commercial do 2nd series.....	200\$	3,376,000	8,000, ditto 1899	218,000— 221,000
24,000,000	400,000	391,808	60	Construtor do Brasil.....	60	1,644,500	4,000, Aug. 1892	11,000— 11,500
10,000,000	50,000	77,706 1/2	200	Credito Mobil.....	200	1,740,000	2,000, Jan. 1896	14,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	83,070	12 1/2, ditto 1892	71,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	790,000	4,000, Jan. 1899	25,000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Fabricas de Cimento Publicos.....	50	62,010	2,500, Jan. 1899	25,000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	212,800	1,800, Jan. 1899	25,000—
10,807,600	54,038	all	200	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	965,398	4,000, Jan. 1899	25,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	17,250,000	8,000, Jan. 1899	170,000—
107,382,600	535,913	all	200	Republica do Brazil.....	200	334,200	6,000, Jan. 1899	12,000—
100,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	7,479,104	12 1/2, Jan. 1899	117,000—
80,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	2,185,326	11 1/2, July 1898	100,000—
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	6,000,000	12 1/2, July 1898	100,000—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200	Cota e Industria de S. Paulo.....	200	221,139	10 1/2, ditto 1898	100,000—
7,500,000	37,500	14,075	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	1,096,703	10 1/2, ditto 1898	100,000—
5,000,000	25,000	12,500	200	Idem 2nd series.....	200	800,000	12 1/2, July 1898	145,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	12 1/2, July 1898	140,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	695,000	7,500, Jan. 1895	150,000—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	6 1/2, Jan. 1899	—
—	—	7,267	—	União de S. Paulo.....	150	—	do do do	—
—	—	80,000	—	do do do	140	—	do do do	—
—	—	—	—	do do do	80	—	do do do	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	26,697\$	—	64,000— 6,250
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	100	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	46,747	200	Macacé e Campos.....	200	65,000	—	—
30,000,000	100,000	all	200	Muzambinho.....	200	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,489	int. Sept. 93	14,000—
—	—	26,475	—	do do do	75	—	—	7,500—
10,000,000	100,000	all	100	Quilombo.....	100	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocaba-Jundia.....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2 June, 92	51,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	200	45,710	6,500, Feb. 86	11,000—
42,000,000	210,000	all	200	Sapucahy.....	200	583,375	int. Jan. 92	2,000— 2,500
12,500,000	62,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	4,250—
—	—	80,000	—	do do do	50	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carioca.....	100\$	—	—	—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Carris Urbanos.....	200	16,358	—	80,000
700,000	7,000	all	100	Coronado (and Hotel).....	100	5,447	14,500, July 91	—
14,000,000	70,000	all	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	489,308	2,300, Oct. 98	160,000— 170,000
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,809	8,000, July 91	175,000— 200,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Villa Isabel.....	200	30,999	5,000, Aug. 98	130,000—
800,000	8,000	all	100	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Esperança Maritima.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000—
25,000,000	14,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	4,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	300,000— 180,000
673,400	3,367	all	200	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	59,538	10,000, Aug. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	854,013\$	10,000— Aug. 98	171,500—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,854	7,000— Aug. 98	130,000—
300,000	2,500	all	200	Botafoogo (anilagem).....	200	39,471	1,000— July 98	230,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10,000— July 98	175,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Caracara.....	200	25,633	— Aug. 98	130,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confiança Industrial.....	200	239,385	10,000— Jan. 99	168,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	5,428	— July 98	110,000—
500,000	2,500	all	200	Idem.....	170	—	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	156,493	30,000— Jan. 98	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Fabril Paulistana.....	200	200,830	12,000— July 98	—
800,000	4,000	all	200	Industrial Mineira.....	200	77,401	— Aug. 98	170,000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Nagense.....	200	5,990	10,000— July 98	210,000—
4,000,000	20,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	26,186	10,000— Aug. 98	200,000—
5,000,000	15,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	462,802	15,000— Sept. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	116,068	— Oct. 98	—
350,000	1,750	all	100	S. Felix.....	100	—	4,000— July 98	40,000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	32,584	— July 98	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	39,038	— Jan. 99	300,000—
5,500,000	17,500	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	1,145,044	20 1/2— Aug. 97	190,000—
—	—	—	—	União Fabril.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	43,678\$	15,000, July 97	— 65,000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Argos Fluminense.....	200	300,000	16,000, Jan. 99	320,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,735	200	Borjania.....	200	15,384	3,000, Jan. 99	35,000— 10,000
4,000,000	20,000	16,000	200	Confiança.....	200	200,000	7,000, Jan. 98	30,000—
3,000,000	15,000	4,000	200	Fidelidade.....	200	358,752	8,000, Jan. 99	150,000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200	Garantia.....	200	400,000	20 1/2, Jan. 99	17,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Idem.....	200	14,035	3,000, Jan. 99	40,000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Indenizadora.....	200	350,000	15 1/2, Jan. 99	15,000—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200	Providence.....	200	1,145,044	—	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
7,000,000\$	35,000	all	200\$	Cantareira e Viçosa Fluminense.....	200\$	38,793\$	6 1/2, July 91	— 25,000
500,000	10,000	all	50	Correa Telerail Moreaux.....	50	51,228	6,000, Mar. 98	180,000—
1,200,000	6,000	5,821	200	Carnagins Fluminense.....	200	—	—	200,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	2,098,472	8,000, Jan. 92	22,000—
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Donaes Santos.....	200	2,286,745	15 1/2, Sept. 91	125,000—
23,500,000	235,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	200	40,079	10,000, Feb. 95	87,500— 85,000
60,000,000	300,000	all	200	Obras Publicas no Brazil.....	200	43,577	10,000, Feb. 95	—
2,000,000	10,000	9,890	200	Gazeta de Noticias (newspaper).....	200	1,015,181	13,000, Jan. 99	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Lotarias Nacionais do Brazil.....	50	32,410	9 1/2, Aug. 98	24,000—
3,542,950	70,859	all	100	Mate Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	871,601	5,000, Aug. 93	40,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100	Motors Fluminense (hour mills).....	100	56,441	6,000, Aug. 93	200,000—
1,000,000	10,000	all	100	Saneamento do R. de J. (building society).....	100	—	—	—
941,180	94,128	34,128	100	Transporte de Café e Mercadorias.....	100	—	—	—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Typographica do Brazil.....	200	29,937	—	—
500,000	5,000	all	200	União (water for ships).....	200	—	—	—

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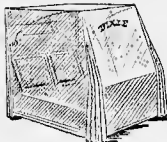
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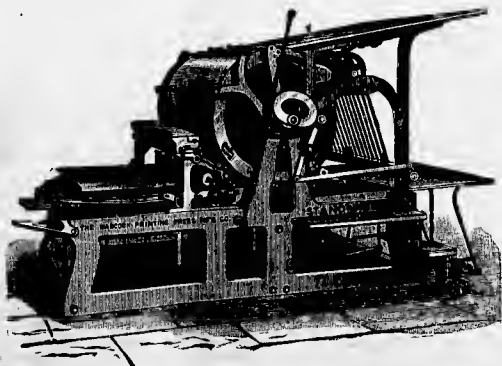
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